

CAMPBELL & McDERMOT,
PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS.TERMS.—Daily, delivered in city per week, 15 cents.
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Monthly, in advance, \$15.00.
Quarterly, in advance, \$45.00.
Semi-annually, in advance, \$85.00.
Annually, in advance, \$160.00.WHEELING, WEST VA.
Wednesday Morning, Sept 9, 1863.

God guard our flag, and keep each star
Each stripe as bright as our new way,
Still make it lead our ranks in war,
Still lead about our country's grave,
Death to the traitor that would dare
To trail it through the dust of shame,
All honest hearts in lot will share
And follow it to death or fame.

Progress in the Border States.

One cannot help being struck daily with the rapid change and progress of opinion throughout the country on the slavery question. In no other places is this progress so marked as in the border slave States—the old haunts of despotic pro-slavery opinion. The change is wonderful beyond all anticipation. And it is going on each day with accelerated speed. As a specimen of it we may quote the following extract from a speech of Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, at a meeting held in Nashville last Saturday evening week:

"Slavery was a cancer on our society and the scalpel of the statesman should be used not simply to pare away the exterior and leave the roots to propagate the disease anew, but to remove it altogether. Let us destroy the cause of our domestic dissensions and this bloody civil war. It is neither wise nor just to compromise with an evil so gigantic. He avowed himself unequivocally for the removal of Slavery; the sooner it can be effected the better. Some inconveniences might, most likely would, follow, temporarily, but these would be more than compensated, by the grand impulse given to all our interests by the substitution of free labor for slave labor. He was for immediate emancipation, if he could get it; if it could not be obtained he was for gradual emancipation; but emancipation at all events.

"He invoked the people to cast off the slavish fear which had hitherto sealed their lips on this question, and speak and act henceforth as freemen should. The slave aristocracy had long held its foot upon their necks and exacted heavy tribute from them, even to robbing them of free speech. Let the era of freedom be henceforth proclaimed to the non-slaveholders of Tennessee!"

This is strange doctrine to come from a State but lately under the domination of those who proclaimed their intention of building an empire on the corner stone of slavery, and spreading it over the continent as the great controlling interest of American civilization. How soon have the vain glorious promises and expectations of its friends been cut short! How entirely have all their designs been reversed. How must they feel when they survey the work of their hands—the ruin they have wrought! What must they think when they look over West Virginia—over Missouri—over Kentucky and Maryland, and now over Tennessee! Their was-to-be empire is turning to ashes in their hands. Slavery is going out rapidly in the old places where it so lately held sway. Not a foot of new territory is it getting—not a foot will it ever get. Its day is over and its race is run. Henceforward its destruction will be very rapid. Every border State is a new missionary ground where the people turn about vindictively and avenge on the institution all the despotism they have suffered at its hands, in times past, including the scourge and curse of secession. Before this war is over it will be found that the most relentless foes of slavery are the people of the border States. We doubt whether there is a people in the Union to-day who more heartily detest slavery than the people of West Virginia. They are a long ways ahead of those who flatter themselves they are representing public opinion. We believe that if it was left to the people of Western Virginia to say whether slavery should not be wiped out at once all over this Union, that their overwhelming verdict would be, "wipe the accursed thing out." The people of West Virginia owe it nothing but detestation. All the days of our lives it has been nothing but a despotism over our minds, a blood-sucker on our prosperity and a clog and a hindrance, a shame and a disgrace, in all our relations of life. We never had anything but its shadow among us here in West Virginia, yet look how bleak it has left everything now that the shadow has been lifted. Look at our sparse population and how backward and ignorant it is. Look how more than western, in everything like progress, the interior is. When we think of what we are, after our long night of slavery, and what we might be if it were not, had we never been cursed with it, it is any wonder that the people want the curse extirpated from the land? It is a philosophy easy to be understood why such men as Gov. Johnson abominate slavery.

Men who have felt its despotism over themselves and those around them, such as all men have in the Slave States who dared to question its sway, can not do else than abominate it. Several years ago an article, contending for the freedom of speech on the slavery question here in our midst, came near costing us the destruction of our establishment. Many times we have been threatened by mobs for showing the figures and facts as between West Virginia and our Eastern Virginia masters. Many men who would be ashamed to be remembered now of their conduct, warned us that we were undertaking a hopeless task in calling for a redress of our grievances in the expected Convention of 1865. Our first article on the new State question, in December, 1860, when the Richmond papers were advocating secession from the

Union, called down on our heads a torrent of abuse such as perhaps never fell upon journalists in this or any other Commonwealth. The files of the old Wheeling Union will show editorials and communications for a full month in reply. Every little cross roads meeting of the "Democracy," as secessionists then called themselves, split their fire at us; and even Albert Gallatin Jenkins, at Washington City, in the columns of the National Intelligencer, and Charley Russell in the Richmond papers, and Joe Pendleton, Kidwell, Neeson and the rest, on the stump, poured the hot shot into us. These days have passed away and the looked for days of 1865 have not yet come. Yet see the situation! Many times more than we ever expected or even asked for from that Convention of 1865, have been obtained in 1863—two years in advance. Who would have believed it possible? Who says there has not been progress? And who thinks that this progress will stop with us? Such an idea is a vain delusion. The same secession that unloosed our bonds and freed us from the despotism of slavery, is now unloosing the bonds of the people of Tennessee, of Kentucky, of Maryland. Missouri has disengaged herself. She will not wait even until 1870, the time set by her first Convention for the extinction of slavery. She has called another Convention and demanded immediate emancipation. Who doubts the end? He is a poor reader of the past who believes that there is now, anywhere in these States, a salvation for slavery.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

House of Delegates.

TUESDAY, September 8, 1863.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. Blakeney.

Mr. BOWEN, from the Committee on Roads &c., reported a bill (H. No. 70) for rebuilding the bridges over Worthington Creek and Dry Run on the line of the State and Parkersburg turnpike. Read first time.

A message from the Senate announced that it had insisted on its amendment to the Congressional district bill (to change Lewis from the first to the second district) and asked a Committee of Conference. The House complied, and appointed Messrs. Kramer, Ruffner, Crawford, Crooks and Davidson.

The bill (H. No. 63) prescribing when acts of the Legislature shall take effect, and the bill (H. No. 64) constraining certain provisions of the Code, were passed.

The bill (H. No. 65) for the relief of S. S. Lockney, Commissioner of the Revenue of Barbour county in 1861, was passed to engrossment.

Mr. BOWEN called from the table Senate bill No. 3, on its second reading, providing for issuing land grants in certain cases, and it was appropriately referred.

Mr. DAVIDSON presented a petition, anonymously signed, praying to have the line between the counties of Taylor and Harrison so altered as to include in the former the farms of Solomon Farm, George Bailey, Silas F. Bailey, and Samuel P. Bartlett, and it was appropriately referred.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition of citizens of Wetzel county, praying to have the south fork of Fishing Creek made a public highway as far up as the mill of Aden B. Ice. Referred.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. FOSTER: Directing the Finance Committee to consider the propriety of appropriating \$50 to pay expenses of elections held in West Virginia for and against the New State, the Constitution and Amended Constitution.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: Directing the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation to report a general road law.

By Mr. GORR: Directing the Finance Committee to consider the expediency of making appropriation to pay Ira Hart & Co., George D. Evans and others for supplies furnished the 24th and 3d Virginia regiments and others, before Assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries were regularly appointed by the War Department.

By Mr. RUFFNER: Directing the Committee on Roads to report a bill amending the law establishing a substitute for the Board of Public Works.

By Mr. ROBINSON: Directing the Military Committee to consider the expediency of providing for the payment of the militia for duty under the calls of the Governor during the Jones and Morgan raids, and to ascertain and report as soon as possible the amount required for that purpose.

Also, directing the Committee on Roads, &c., to report the propriety of granting the petition presented by itself.

By Mr. WILSON: Directing the same Committee to consider the expediency of making an appropriation to rebuild the bridge across Cove Creek, on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, in Gilmer county.

By Mr. MCGRAW: Directing the same Committee to consider the expediency of appropriating \$10,000 to rebuild the Cheat river bridge.

Mr. MCGRAW explained that he did not offer the resolution with any expectation that the ten thousand would be appropriated, but rather as a warning to gentlemen to show where they might expect to end if they entered upon an indiscriminate system of appropriation.

Adjourned.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

CALIFORNIA TRUE:

The impeded telegraph had not yet flashed across the Rocky Mountains the glad tidings that Vermont had, on the last inst., elected Union State officers, a Legislature, and three Representatives in Congress, by majority of nearly two-thirds, when California apprised us that she on the 2d, had done likewise, electing her three Union members of Congress, State officers, and Legislature, by like overwhelming majorities. The Far West fully rivals "the Star that never sets," in her pledges of devotion to freedom and the Union.

California never before gave clear majorities for Anti-Slavery Representatives in Congress or Governors.

Her aggregate votes for President in '60 and for Governor in '61 were as follows:

1860.

Pres.—Lincoln.....35,731 Douglas.....33,020 Bell.....9,136 Breckinridge.....8,975

1861.

Gov.—Stanford, U. Rep. 36,036 Conness.....30,944 Douglas, Democrat, Breckinridge.....33,750

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Last year, the distracted Democrats had no hope, and did not try to bring out their vote, their respective candidates for Superintendent of Schools (the only office to be filled by general vote) being obnoxious; so the Union candidate beat them both.

But this year they fared, played their old and popular leaders, Govs. Bigler, Weller, &c., on their State ticket, canvassed thor-

oughly, made a great effort, and are again elected. The three Union Representatives in Congress, by whose help the Herald figured up an Opposition majority for

Speaker, are scored up on the other side, their votes for the Administration candidate "make assurance doubly sure." If Delaware and Maryland should elect all six Copperheads, there will still be a Lincoln majority, and the Richmond Enquirer's fond hopes of an Opposition ascendancy, whereby the supplies of the Union would be cut off, would be stopped, the President impeached, the war taxes repealed and the people repudiated, to the sure relief of all Dixie and its agents, joy of rebels at home and despots abroad, are utterly blasted. California came into the Union to stay, and she will neither destroy it herself nor permit its destruction by others.

The Pacific slope will cast four votes for Speaker at the opening of the new Congress—very one of them on the right side. Ten years hence, there will be from twelve to twenty members from that slope, reaching Washington after a long journey by rail from home, and not a disunionist or nullifier among them. Peace and prosperity to the land of gold, of promise, and of unwavering patriotism!

Letter from the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson to the Springfield, Ill., Meeting.

BINGHAMTON, August 20, 1863.

James C. Conkling, Esq., Chairman of Committee, &c.

My Dear Sir:—I have been honored by your kind invitation to attend and address the proposed Union mass meeting at Springfield, held on the 3d of September, and accordingly I should accept it, for I should be glad to commune with the loyal masses of Illinois upon the question of the day. But I can not, and hence this hurried note.

I am glad to see in the terms of your call, that you propose to meet with those, and those only, who are unconditional Union men. There you may find me. I devoted—indeed, I have never ceased to devote my life to the reconciliation of distinctive questions between the North and the South. I was ready and willing to accept, and urged and advocated and voted for any thing and everything which promised to allay sectional prejudice and calm sectional irritation; for I wished to leave the whole question of slavery to time and the dispensations of Providence.

It would have been thus disposed of, had the political demagogues of the South been satisfied with it as an institution of labor merely. But they had learned that it had political capacity, that it could gather and disperse conventions—could make the mean mighty, and the little great—and in utter disregard of the interests of the people, they had resolved to make it a political service, under the pretense that to maintain the rights of the slave States, their number must be made equal with the free. They therefore raised this issue, seasoned it with the cry of Abolitionism, and inaugurated this cowardly, perjured, and murderous rebellion. The leaders commenced it for power and plunder.

The deluded Southern masses, however, believed it was in defense of Southern rights, and under their knavish leadership were cheated or driven into war.

There had not been a time within thirty years when the Southern people were as secure from disturbance in their institution, as at the commencement of the rebellion, and this was well known to all observing men. But the conspiracy had been formed; the parts had been assigned; and the actors were ready to go behind the curtain. The tragedy has now been played which was to overthrow the Government of Washington, and Hancock, Adams, and Jefferson; and let those who have sought to aid a crusade so infernal, look upon it and receive instruction. For such pure and unalloyed villainy and baseness, I assert that the records of depravity and infamy, from the fall of man to the present time, have no parallel in vain; and those who remain among us, and meanly take sides politically with a wholesale murder, they are too cowardly to help on with arms in their hands have my permission to take a conspicuous place in the designations I have given. They will certainly occupy an important niche in the world's pillory hereafter.

I have been a life-long Democrat, reveling in the sublime doctrine of Jefferson, and rejoicing in the memorable illustrations of Jackson. These eminent Democrats taught their votaries that all men were created equal, and that the Union must be preserved. But while their true followers are proving their adherence to early teachings, and illustrating their faith by their works, a spurious edition has been issued, alleging the honored Democratic name for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to rebellion, as the hypocrite "steals the liver of the court of heaven to serve the devil in." They issue bulls of excommunication with the assurance which would command a premium on brass, and while there are some Democrats who defy their impotence and scorn their filiations, there are yet others who flatter themselves that they are the true Democrats, and that the Democratic organization, however spurious and artificial, but let all Democrats from principle be strong in their cherished faith.

When Judas passes for a true disciple, and Arnold for a patriot; when rats take the rank of lions, and mousing owls of eagles, then those who turn the cranks for the hand organs of party, and grind out political life for the living, are the true Democrats, and the only government on earth will be esteemed, in the popular judgment, worthy descendants of Jefferson and Jackson and representatives of their principles.

This rank and rotten rebellion has been crushed in the revolting States. It has, in a great degree, been abandoned to its fate by its perfidious accomplices abroad, and its ignoble end is only delayed by its aiders and abettors in the loyal States, who would not let it die until a million of men in arms against the Government, for the avowed purpose of destroying it and dissolving the Union, politicized with mixed preparations of politics and powder. The loyal mind is for an out and out, up and down, horizontal and diagonal overthrow of the rebellion, without any compromise, and on any name or kind to the point part of it has died, and it does not want to see the Government go out of its way to look after incidents it will rejoice to see the alleged cause of the rebellion fall with it, that wicked men and devils, hereafter, may not be tempted to repeat, in the next century, the experiments of this. We have only to carry a firm and steady hand, support, unflinchingly, the President of the United States, in his policy, and in one year the rebellion will be in remembrance of its atrocious crimes, the oceans of blood it has shed—in the rivers of tears it has caused to flow—in the hearts it has crushed and broken—in the sighs it has wafted—in the hearts it has made desolate.

Remember me to the meeting as one who will not act with all or any, who will demand unconditional submission to the authority of the Government, and who is not alarmed by names or epithets or sentences of political outlaws.

Yours truly, D. S. DICKINSON.

Police Detective CHARLES FOSTER, arrested in Toledo and taken to St. Louis on a charge of robbing the United States Express Company, in that city, of \$60,000, has been released. The Republican says the money has been recovered, and that Noyes now denies that there were any charges against him—all of which looks curious enough.

Deaths in Co. D, 12th W. V. I.

In camp, near Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., Va., on the afternoon of the 22d of August, 1863, of dysentery, David M. Craig, member of Co. D, 12th W. V. I.

One year, with its extraordinary changes has rolled by since we commenced our soldiers' life in Camp Willey. Short it has seemed; yet with many life's longest day has passed. Of the 12th Va., in Co. D, eight have been called from this soldiers' life to fill a soldier's grave.

H. W. Milligan, a frail, weak boy. He gave way, after a few miles march and a few nights exposure, leaving us at Back-hannon, W. V.

Morrison L. Hosie died at Grafton, immediately after the severe ordeal of exposure and hard marching, consequent from a scout of nearly 90 miles, through the mountains of West Virginia. Exposure, high and day to the snow and rain of late November, told on him, and death did and will soon come to many.

David Stewart died soon after. Friends never followed to the grave a more earnest soldier or truer patriot.

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Wm. J. Degarmo died at Winchester, the fated spot to so many of our country's heroes. Always willing when duty called. Ah, may be too willing for his young and impulsive nature.

Jno. M. Bushfield, after laying many weeks at Winchester, reached home to die among friends, and receive tribute to his memory by abler hands than mine.

David M. Craig had lately been at home. Since coming back he had been in better spirits, and more hopeful that he would survive this cruel war, which is so cruelly curbing our unhappy country. But he seemed fated to alienate; yet seldom complaining, longing most to do his duty where danger was nearest, or hardships most to be dreaded. Whether in camp, on the march, or on the battle field, he was the same kind care for those who needed, were they soldiers, tired, sick or wounded, or an impudent traitor, seeking a ball, it was given, and he was quickly ready for other duties. He seemed by nature formed with a heart to do, and under the influence of a christian religion, he formed one of those with whom earth can lay part.

In his memorandum book was the hymn commencing as follows:

"I'm a lonely traveler here, weary, oppressed; But my journey's end is near, soon I shall rest. Darker the night is the brighter the coming day. Ask me not with you, yonder's my home."

At Hagerstown, Md., Henry Clay, eldest son of Waldo P. Goff, of Clarksville, Va., in the 23d year of his age.

The deceased was a most promising and exemplary young man, and one of the best breaking out of the rebellion, young Goff went into the service of his country in the capacity of a Quartermaster's clerk, in which position he acquitted himself most faithfully in the army of the Potomac. In the fall of 1862, he became connected with the division of Gen. Milroy. Early in the beginning of the present year he was appointed an Assistant Quartermaster, and with the rank of Captain in the 1st Virginia Cavalry. He came to Hagerstown in the latter part of July, as A. Q. M. of Gen. Smith's Division. Soon after arriving at Hagerstown he became quite ill. A good and kind mother was present with him for some weeks before his death. Clay Goff is gone. He will be missed by all who knew him, yet will be as kindly remembered for his many virtues. As an officer in the field, he was true as gold, and a true patriot. His great desire was to do all he could, to put down the present desperate rebellion; his whole soul was in the cause of his country. His warfare is over.

I. B. M. D.

Wool Trade.

We have still no movements in Ohio to report. Some of the earlier purchases in the market, at the close of the year, were at three lots cost an average of about 70c. It is presumed that the buyers are not going into market with their supplies at a loss. One heavy dealer told us, last week, that his orders from the East were to take what he could secure at from 60c to 70c, equal to 65c to 75c in the Eastern markets, and the full prices obtained for woolen manufactures, as well as the limited supply on the market still strengthen the wool growers in their determination not to sell just now.—Ohio Farmer.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, September 3, by Rev. D. Truman, Mr. J. A. LINDLEY, to Miss LOUISA V. ELKINS, all of Martinsburg, Ohio.

MUSKINGUM COLLEGE.

The Winter Session of this Institution will open on the 23d of October, 1863. It offers ample and suitable facilities for attaining a good Education, embracing a full course of study, competent Faculty, Libraries, Literary Societies, Apparatus, and most thorough and efficient instruction.

Good boarding including room furnished, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per week. Entire expenses need not exceed \$10.00.

For Catalogues, By-Laws and other information, address

Rev. L. D. W. SHRYOCK, President, or JOHN O. FRAXLER, Prof. Mathematics, New Concord, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1862.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

On Saturday, 10th September next, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, opposite the first lot, next to Mr. Steenrod's, my garden ground on the National road, surrounded by an Orange Grove, and containing about eight acres, being the best garden and fruit ground adjacent to Wheeling. There are now on it,

Fruit trees, house, stable and barn.

600 Grape vines, 7 years old.

35 Apple trees, 10 to 15 years old.

15 Quince do.

36 Gooseberry trees, 10 to 15 years old.

33 Red do.

8 Cherry trees.

Besides which will offer at the same time a very valuable lot of ground, joining Mr. Steenrod's, and bounded by the National road and the Creek, about one acre of very rich soil, a suitable location for a butcher, mechanic or an ice house.

Said property is offered for \$300 per year, exclusive of taxes.

Terms.—One-fourth Cash, and the balance in one, two and three years. Ten per cent. off for Cash.

For further particulars apply to Geo. Thompson, now living on the premises.

GEO. W. SMITH.

LINSLEY INSTITUTE.

The Fall Term of this Institution will open on Monday, the 7th of September next.

R. V. DODGE, Principal.

JUST received the first of my new stock of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, which is now open for examination.

ALEX. HEYMAN, 127 Main Street.

New Style Hoop Skirts.

The latest novelty. Call and see them at 123 No. 104 Park St. W. B. SENSINTY.

Call on No. 104 Park St. W. B. SENSINTY.

A new large stock of Fancy Goods and Toys.

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[For the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

OUR HONORED DEAD.

Obituary Notices of Several of our Boys.

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